

**NOW READY.**  
**DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE.**  
For CHINA, JAPAN, Etc.  
1917 Fifty-Fifth Annual Issue.  
Prices:  
Large Copies ... \$11.00  
Abridged ... 7.00  
Orders should be sent to the  
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General  
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

**"ELECTRIC  
LIGHT"**  
NO TROUBLE  
For small up-country houses, &c.  
We recommend the wonderful  
"Waterman" Outfit. Ask us  
to show it working.  
**ALEX. ROSS & Co.,**  
4, Des Voeux Road.

No. 18,872.

號二十七百三千八百一第

日三十月二閏年巳丁

HONGKONG WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4TH, 1917.

三拜禮 號四月四年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT**  
In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags 280 lbs. net.  
**SEEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**  
General Managers.  
137

**OTARD'S**

**BRANDY.**

Shipped by

**OTARD, DUROY & Co.,**

**COGNAC.**

SOLE AGENTS:

**CALDBECK,  
MACGREGOR & Co.**

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Telephone No. 75.

12-1

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

**BY** popular English Manufacturers.  
In all Bore and Sizes.

**SMOKELESS POWDER AND CHILLED  
SHOT.** From No. 10 to 888G. at \$5.97 and  
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES  
and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

**WM. SCHMIDT & Co.**  
[100]

## A LING & CO.

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS**  
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging  
on Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

[70]

**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

## TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 10 "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " 10 "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
3.00 " " 4.00 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. and 9.0 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.01 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 15 "
6.30 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	
SATURDAYS.	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the	
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des	
Voeux Road Central.	
Season and punch tickets available for all	
cars not already full running at the time	
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not	
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-	
tion at the Company's Office. No Season	
ticket will be issued until payment therefor	
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque	
or Comprode Order representing Bank	
Notes.	
<b>JOHN D. HUMPHREYS &amp; SON</b>	
General Managers.	

463

## MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

IA, A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.  
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.  
Manufacturers of Contraffo Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings,  
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

### NAGASAKI.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.  
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Door No. 1	Door No. 2	Door No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350	714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 "	24 "	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.  
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 160 tons Giant Cranes.

### KOBE.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" KOBE.  
FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1	7,000 tons.	No. 2	12,000 tons.
Lifting Power	400 feet	500 feet	500 feet	500 feet
Max. Length of Ship taken in	55 "	55 "	55 "	55 "
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	22 "	22 "	22 "	22 "

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonoeki).  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" SHIMONOEKI.  
GRAVING DOCK.

	Length on Keel Blocks	508 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	58 "	10 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 "	7 "

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS  
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution  
of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

[78]

## KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL  
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S

BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

[31]

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA"  
14,000 tons each.  
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,  
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.  
THE SUNSHINE BELT.  
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.	
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	25th April - 18th July.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	21st May - 15th Aug.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	20th June.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER  
BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).  
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.  
Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KAIEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.  
For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to—  
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road  
Telephone 141.

[83]

## PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES  
OF THE

## "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REplete WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE

APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

HIGH-CLASS WORK

10A DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

## CLARKE'S VARIETY CIRQUE

LAST FEW DAYS.

GRAND MATINEE!

TO-DAY! AT 5.30 TO-DAY!  
NEW TURNS! NEW TURNS!!  
TO-NIGHT! AT 9.15. TO-NIGHT!!  
Children Half-Price.

TO ALL PERFORMANCES.

PRICES AS USUAL.

BOOKINGS AT ROBINSON PIANO CO.

[408]

## KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

VALUABLE REFERENCE BOOKS	Old Pottery and Porcelain, by Fred W. Burgess	\$6.00
at \$3.50 each.	Chemical Discovery and Invention in the Twentieth Century, by Sir William A. Tilden	6.00
COOKERY FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD	Seven Sam: A Chinese Chess Ending, with Three Hundred Variations, by Chas. Kline	2.50
3,075 Recipes—750 Pages.	JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS 1916	10.00
THE MODERN FAMILY DOCTOR	Railway Problems in China, by Mongtan Chi Hsu	4.50
A Guide to Perfect Health—750 Pages.	The Currency Problem in China, by Wen Pin Wei, Ph.D.	3.75
A HISTORY OF THE BRITISH NATION	The Tariff Problem in China, by Chin Chu, Ph.D.	4.50
from the Earliest Times to the Present Day.	The Status of Aliens in China, by Vi Kyau Wellington Koo, Ph.D.	5.50
THE PARENTS' BOOK	in China, by Hsuehling Yen	3.00
A Book which Answers Children's Questions.	The New Hazal Annual and Almanack, 1917	2.75
THE WOMAN'S BOOK	Whitaker's Almanack, 1917	2.75
Containing Everything a Woman	Lloyd's Calendar, 1917	1.00
Needs.	The China Coast's Tide Book and Nautical Pocket Manual, 1917	3.50
JACK'S REFERENCE BOOK	THREE NUNS TOBACCO...\$1.20 per 4lb. None Nicot.	[153]
For Home and Office.		
JACK'S SELF-EDUCATOR		
A Guide to a Liberal Education.		
A GUIDE TO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, its History, Development and Use.		

## THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1838. Incorporated in Great Britain.

Total Assets exceed £14,000,000.

**FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY,  
GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.**  
HONGKONG BRANCH.  
4, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Tel. No. 200.

**JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,**  
Acting Local Manager.  
[447]

## "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

Directory and Chronicle of the Far East \$11.00	Missionary Directory, cloth cover	\$1.50
Do. Do. Smaller Edition 7.00	Do. paper cover	0.50
Children of Far Cathay, a Social and Political Novel, by G. J. H. Halcombe	Dog and Gun in New Territory	1.00
3.50	From Hongkong to Canton, by the Pearl River—A Book for the Globetrotter, by Capt. C. V. Lloyd, with Maps and Illustr.	1.75
The Jubilee of Hongkong, being an Historical Sketch, to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891	Hongkong Weekly Press, half-yearly vol. bound	7.50
The Hongkong Typoon, Sept. 18th, 1906, Illustrated Account	Sixty Years Anglo-Chinese Calendar, 1834 to 1923	2.00
0.50	Rate of Exchange at Hongkong, English Mail days 1874	—
Temporary Mining Regulations in China	Bombay Rates of Exchange at Hongkong, English Mail days 1895	1.00
Regulations for Railway Construction in China	Called Out: or the Chung Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Romance by Chas. J. H. Halcombe	2.00
Hongkong Hansard—Reports of the Meetings of the Legislative Council, Published Annually	Plan of the West River	1.00
Mountings of Naval Guns and their Subsequent Use with the Lady Smith Relief Column	" " Victoria	1.00
1.00	" " Howloon	0.75
Warlike Exploits of the Merchant Navy, by J. E. Fotheringham	" " Peak	0.75
Political Obstacles to Missionary Success in China	" " New Territory	0.75
Trade Mark Regulations in China	Power of Attorney Form	0.25
0.25	Mail Tables for 1914, on card	0.20
	Do. on paper	0.20

### FOR SALE.

FINE SELECTION OF  
CEYLON  
POSTAGE STAMPS.  
**GRACA & CO.,**  
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,  
HONGKONG.  
464

### ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE  
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY  
For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 36 years.  
PRICE ..... \$2 CASH.  
On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Booksellers.

## NOW READY. THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR  
CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES, ETC.

1917

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

PRICE:

Large Edition ... \$11.00  
Abridged ... 7.00

Orders should be sent at once to the  
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.

## HOTELS

**THE  
HONGKONG  
HOTEL**

**GRILL ROOM.**

J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager.

**KING EDWARD  
HOTEL.**

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.  
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.  
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.  
Telephone: No. 373.  
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,  
Manager.

## PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and  
TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for  
Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone  
in every Room, prompt connection maintained  
by six lines to Central.  
Fifteen minutes from Principal Landing  
Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine.  
Roof Garden, and Social Rooms. European  
Runners meet Steamers.

[139]

**THE  
VICTORIA HOTEL  
CANTON.**

Situated on the British Concession,  
Shameen.

The only European Hotel in  
Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.  
Every information and special  
attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.  
Under the personal Management  
of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. F. EYLES.

[465]

**MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA**  
(MITSUBISHI Co.)  
**COAL DEPARTMENT.**

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE,  
KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO,  
NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA,  
SHINNEU, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI  
AND OYUBARI COALFIELDS.  
AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—  
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI,  
KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU,  
MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE,  
OSAKA, KURU, OKYO, YOKOHAMA,  
NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOK,  
HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW  
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,  
HAIPHONG AND CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI,"  
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed, Western Union,  
and Bentley's.

Agencies:—  
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEARING & Co.  
MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.  
SINGAPORE—Messrs. BARNES & Co., Ltd.  
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. Brown,  
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.  
For Particulars, apply to—  
K. KATO, Manager,  
No. 2, Pedder Street Hongkong.

[171]

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD

[33]



INTIMATIONS

# MOUTRIE'S PIANOS

TO HIRE FROM \$10 PER MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

## WHERE WAS MOSES WHEN THE LIGHT WENT OUT?

Why, in the dark, of course.

And why?

Because he had no Candles in the House.

Don't you be had in the same way.

ALWAYS KEEP CANDLES IN THE HOUSE.

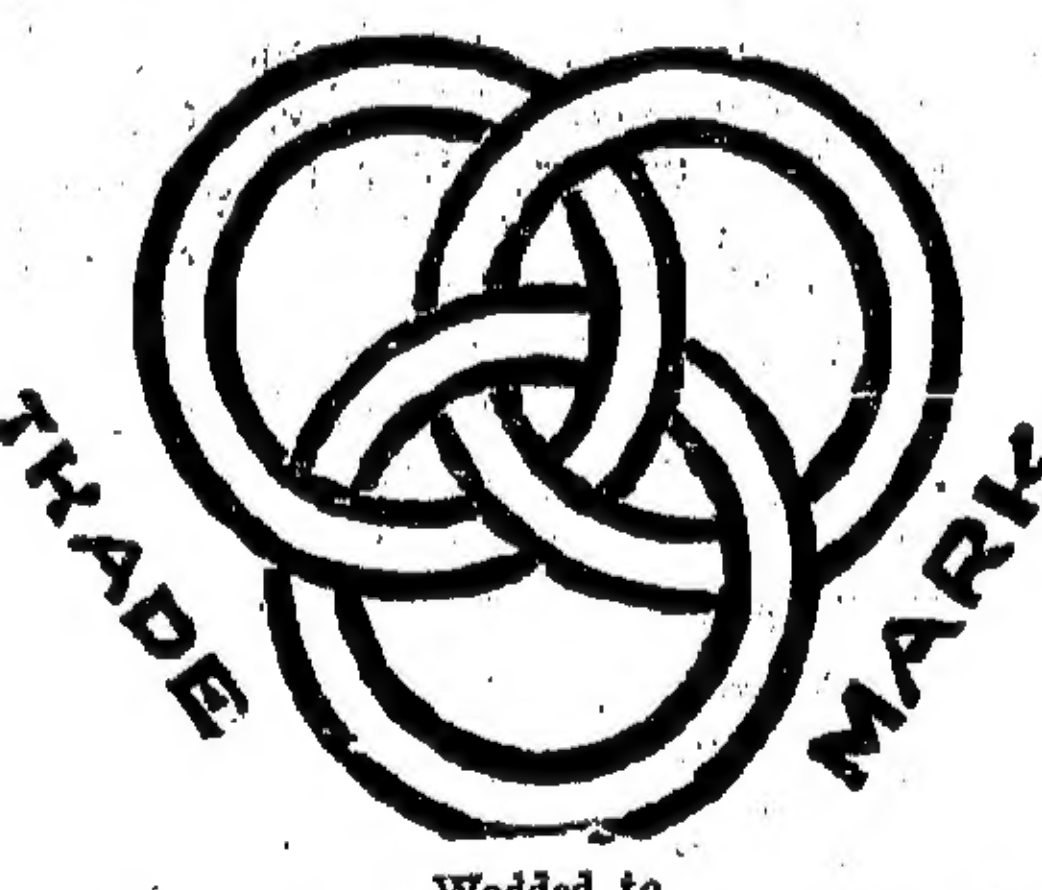
### CROWN CANDLES.

(SINGERE CO. WING ON CO.)

PRICES:—Large Size, 25 Cents per packet.  
Small Size, 16 Cents per packet.

OR IN CASES OF 25 PACKETS.

## BALLANTINE'S BEER AND STOUT



Wedded to PURITY, QUALITY AND FLAVOUR

"THREE RINGS."

### DONNELLY & WHYTE,

SOLE AGENTS.

READY-TO-WEAR.

WHITE GABERINETTE TROUSERS \$10.50 per pair. (UNSHRINKABLE).

COATS TO MATCH \$17.50 each.

WASHABLE CRASH COATS \$7.00 each.

Each garment is London made, perfect in cut and workmanship and well finished in every detail.

## MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

14, DES VUEX ROAD.

### PAUL DUFALT. A DELIGHTFUL TENOR.

If Hongkong does not supply a full "house" for each of Mr. Paul Dufalt's concerts then the verdict must be given that the Colony is sadly lacking in appreciation of high-class music. Rarely has such a perfect light tenor voice been heard in the Colony, and Hongkong has been visited, if at rare intervals, by some notable vocalists. Paul Dufalt lives with his songs; he passes through all the musical emotions they contain; his rich voice expresses that which he feels. Like Jean de Reske's, Dufalt's, tempered voice is capable of an infinite variety of shading, and at all times it is rich and warm in colour. These qualities were always evident in his various renderings last evening; and the general result was an unqualified success. Dufalt was first heard in the aria from Verdi's "Aida," "Celeste Aida." This was followed by a group of songs, (a) "Bent Song" (Ware), (b) "Au Pays" (Holmes), and "Lorraine" (Sanderson). "Au Pays" reached the "house" in a remarkable manner. It has been described as the "tragedy of a lifetime compressed into a few lines of music," and Dufalt infused a wonderful amount of deep and passionate, yet "withal delicate, feeling into the melody. The singer again introduced much that was dramatic in "How's my boy?" one of another group of three songs, in which the vocalist has to live his song if real success is to be attained. Dufalt attained this success.

In his duets with Miss Bindley, also, the famous tenor retained the high favour of the audience. If Dufalt was the solo entertainer no audience, if it were really, musically inclined, could tire of listening. He is, however, assisted by two very able entertainers in Miss Pauline Bindley, a soprano of much merit, and Mr. Ernest Empson, a pianist, who, like Dufalt in his singing, puts soul into his playing. Miss Bindley was heard to much advantage in the ever-popular operatic selection "Caro Nome," from "Reginald's" and also groups of "English" songs, her sweet voice and dainty treatment of her numbers being delightful. Mr. Empson's piano selections included the Chopin Polonaise, in "A" Major, and "Hark hark, the lark" (Schubert-Liszt). He attained a high level of excellence in each number, and proved himself a very worthy assistant of the famous tenor.

Needless to say, all three artists were warmly applauded by the fairly large audience, and the measure of success achieved augurs well for the next two concerts, which take place on Thursday and Saturday evenings, with a complete change of programme for each concert. Wednesday evening's programme will be found in our advertising columns.

H.E. the Governor and Lady May were among those present last night, and were accompanied by Mrs. Sandeman.

### SERVICE SMOKING CONCERT.

An enjoyable evening was spent in the Royal Artillery Theatre on Monday evening, when the members of the Army Service Corps and the Army Ordnance Corps gave a smoking concert to welcome the new drafts from home. There was a large attendance and plenty of talent. Amongst the guests were Major Robertson, A.O.C., and Captain Milner-Jones, A.S.C. The following contributed to the programme:—Corpl. Wood, A.O.C., Sergt. Mallam, K.S.L.I., Mr. Crocker, R.N., Corpl. Greenfield, A.O.C., Pte. Hearne, A.O.C., Sergt. Lyth, A.S.C., Corpl. Meades, A.O.C., Sergt. Davis, R.A., Corpl. Frost, A.S.C., S.-Cdr. Brand, A.O.C., Corpl. Ramsquill, R.E., and members of the crew of a ship in port.

Special mention should be made of Corpl. Frost, who, attired as Charlie Chaplin, kept the company highly amused. Pte. Hearne, A.O.C., and Pte. Broadhurst, K.S.L.I., made efficient accompanists. Sergt. Major Harrow, A.S.C., who occupied the chair, thanked the officers for attending and mentioned that the excellent arrangements were largely due to the efforts of S. Sergt. Richards, A.O.C., and Sergt. Roberts, A.S.C. Major Robertson and Captain Milner Jones suitably responded. The thanks of the detachments A.S.C. and A.O.C. are due to the local Service Entertainment Fund for kindly giving a grant towards the expenses.

### CANTON NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, April 3rd.

#### CINEMATOGRAPH TAXES.

Owing to the recent increase of cinematographs in this city, the Financial Bureau has fixed the monthly tax on each cinematograph at one hundred dollars.

#### JUNK SERVICE.

The Chief of the Water Police has warned the junks plying between Canton and country places not to sail at night-time if they wish to avoid piracy. The chief reason for this notification is that the gunboats cannot accord them protection except in day-time.

#### GENERAL LUK WING-TING'S ITINERARY.

The local Government has received a telegram from General Luk Wing-ting announcing that he arrived safely at Peking on the 24th of March and will return to Canton in the middle of this month. He has interviewed the Premier, the Premier and some other prominent officials with regard to important political questions in Canton.

#### TREATMENT OF GERMANS IN CANTON.

The Civil Governor Chu has instructed all Post and Telegraph Offices to examine carefully all German correspondence. It is reported that there are still some junks which fly German flags while they carry German goods between inland places. The local Governors have therefore instructed the Chief of Water Police to despatch gunboats to various places in order to stop this practice.

The local Government has received a telegram from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking announcing that, with the exception of the Consul, who must leave the city, any Germans who desire to remain in China may do so providing they register their names, occupations, and ages. The Superintendent of Foreign Affairs in Canton is instructed to give strict attention to this matter and to submit a list of such persons to Peking.

### HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Thursday, April 5th—Class X. (Inspector Gerrard).

Wednesday, April 11th—Class XI. (Inspector Gerrard).

Thursday, April 12th—Class X. (Inspector Gerrard).

Friday, April 13th—Class IX. (Inspector Kerr).

PARADES, CENTRAL, 5.30 P.M.

Tuesday, April 10th—Whole of No. 2 Company under Chief Inspector Lammer and O.C. Company.

Wednesday, April 11th—Whole of No. 1 Company under Chief Inspector Lammer and O.C. Platoon.

Thursday, April 12th—Whole of No. 3 Company under Chief Inspector Lammer and O.C. Company.

#### WARNING OFFICERS.

All Warning Officers, except of Mounted Police, will meet at the D.S.P.'s office on Thursday at 5.45 p.m. Uniform optional.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (E.).

April 3rd, 1917.

### RE-ENTER MAXIMILIAN HARDEN.

Although his weekly review, the *Zukunft*, manifests a somewhat chastened spirit, Maximilian Harden himself remains unmuzzled. He made a stirring appeal recently to the members of the Socialist Workers' Society of Munich, but it is significant that no Munich paper was permitted to report it. The extract appended comes through a Danish Socialist source.

"The fact should be better brought home to our people that although the German armies have conquered territory in Belgium, Serbia, France, Montenegro, Roumania, and Russia, the armies of those countries have not been annihilated, nor have the leading Powers been defeated.

"With regard to the end of the war, the victory of Germany and her allies is a consummation hardly to be desired, both for the sake of humanity and for the welfare of future generations of Germans, because in that event the 800,000,000 inhabitants of the enemy countries and their colonies which are at present opposing us would remain, in coalition against us precisely because of their defeat.

"There would then seem to be but one reasonable and logical way out of this fearful tumult and massacre, but one solution to it all—namely, a permanent armistice among all the belligerents as to the most important questions to be decided, and which should be avoided almost at any cost—the sinister intervention of the United States in the affairs of Europe."

When Admiral von Hintze went on board the *Zembrandt*, the Chinese official in charge of the embarkation asked for a letter as evidence that he had been sent out of the country. And (says the *N.-Y. Daily News*) the letter that the German ex-Minister gave was in—English.

### NIGHT FIGHTING AT SEA.

#### THE TRUE TALE OF A DESTROYER.

(BY JACKSTAFF.)

The following description, by one who has been through it, gives a vivid picture of what night fighting in a destroyer is like. Such events are among the most thrilling episodes of the war, though the laconic official statements which convey news of them are usually as dry as a mouthful of sawdust.

"We were spinning along," says the narrator, "in darkness so dense that one felt it would be possible to dig a way in, and chunks. A really dark night of which a foggy day at sea are two things of which only those who have experienced them can form any real conception. We could see absolutely nothing, but we felt plenty, and most of all the biting east wind which swept our decks as though the Weather Clerk were moving across them with a keenly tempered scythe. Rain and flying spray beat upon us fiercely. From the way these battered on our clinking and out into our faces one might have imagined that volleys of buckshot were being fired at us from short range.

"Underfoot every place was so slippery that it was difficult to keep foothold, and if one lost this there was a chance of being washed overboard like a stick of wood, as these waves were breaking over our boat just then. And it was cold. Balclava helmets, sou'-westers, oilskins, sea boots, and thick clothing, couldn't keep us warm, neither could they keep us dry. We just had to hang on, get wet through and freeze. It is not often that I envy the fellows doing the Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego business in our engine-room and boiler, but I did that night, for they were at least warm. In fact, while we were at least warm, and freezing, those deck were muffled up and nearly melting. Below were half naked and nearly melting. But it's often that way in a destroyer.

"For a long time we weathered it in this fashion, and it seemed that once again we should get through the night without meeting anything worse than a chilly drizzling. The one redeeming feature of these midnight cruises is the possibilities they hold. You never know what you are going to meet with. If it's a mine, so much the worse; if it's an enemy, so much the better; for you can then set about doing the job a sailor's paid for—and that is whalloping the foe wherever you find him.

#### TUMBLING INTO ACTION.

"Knowing that whatever comes will come, without warning, you always keep on the top line ready to act immediately. Well for us that we were so, for we just tumbled into action. I don't know a better way of expressing what occurred. We could not actually see them clearly, but by the sort of instinct which destroyer crews acquire by long practice we guessed rather than discerned the faint loom of a hull in the darkness.

"Promptly we challenged; the reply was unsatisfactory, and instantly the 'scrap' began. There was no preliminary feinting. Blow was spoken. Knowing that we must be hostile, there existed no need for the enemy to speak before he struck. And he didn't; he let fly at us instantly.

"First blow often counts heavily, and the enemy wisely tried to get it in. One well-placed salvo is usually as much as a destroyer can stand. Nine times out of ten it will put her out of action. But shooting in the dark means shoot and ing at random to some extent. And the difficulties of it are increased by the fact that both shooter and shot continue moving at high speed. To slow down would be fatal. In these circumstances one may have the bad luck to catch a salvo or one may have the good luck to miss it. Good luck came our way. Enemy projectiles went over us and fell astern, but none of them hit us. Our own guns, of course, weren't idle. They began yapping practically as soon as the enemy's did. I say 'yap' because that word best describes the noise a destroyer's quick-firing makes. It's a sort of sharp, ear-splitting detonation which pierces right through one's head. All around us this noise was now going on. We could see the gun-flashes both from our line and the enemy's making bright yellow rents in the black curtain of the night, then suddenly disappearing. Now and again the beam of a searchlight would cut a broad, bright swathe through the darkness. Instantly many guns would be turned upon any object which the light revealed.

"Searchlights, however, cannot be used too much, for the reason that they give a vessel's position away, and an enemy always fires at them promptly. It's often the best target he can find. While the enemy and ourselves were thus slamming away at each other the elements continued their war as well. The sea still washed us down, the wind drove the rain and sleet in upon us, but in the excitement of the combat we paid little heed to these minor matters, though they didn't make our job any the easier. Shells whizzed over our boat, one skimming just over the deck without hitting anybody, and others fell short, for we could hear them splash into the water.

#### TORPEDOES CRUISING AROUND.

"Every now and again a torpedo would be 'loosed,' and, of course, we didn't know when one of these unwelcome messengers from the enemy might reach us; there were plenty of them cruising about. I saw one break water right astern of us, too far behind to do us any harm and too far ahead of our next line to hurt her, which was lucky. Catching a salvo was bad enough, but getting a torpedo into you means a knockout for the boat and King-dom Come for a good many of her crew. For probably the lot of them. Her concerts may try their best to save life, but you may imagine the difficulty of picking up men from the water in circumstances such as those I am describing.

"Besides, there's always the enemy to think about. He's never willing to 'stand easy' in order that rescue work may be done. Usually these night engagements

### TURKEY THREATENED WITH FAMINE.

#### FATALISM AND FILTH.

There has just arrived in Holland, (writes the Amsterdam correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*) a gentleman who holds a very responsible position in one of the largest business houses in Constantinople. He brought with him the very latest impressions from that city, and the picture he gives me is by no means a cheerful one.

"Privately I send you his name and position, so that in giving publicity to his statements you need not doubt their genuineness and seriousness. Were you to publish his name, more than one head would come off in Constantinople. I asked first for a general impression of the conditions in Constantinople. He then gave the following gloomy picture:—

"Constantinople is a starving city, where very certainly dozens of poor creatures perish every day, and where for a year past a half typhus, cholera, and plague have never been absent as epidemics. Constantinople is physically filthy, and over all hangs the terrifying spectre of famine, which also threatens nearly all Turkey in Europe.

"A MISERABLE SITUATION.

"With characteristic fatalistic indifference the authorities make no effort to cleanse the city, but have abandoned it to a condition of repulsive dirtiness. One has hardly set foot out of doors when one is surrounded, almost assailed and borne down, by an insistent mob of beggars, dirty and half-perished with hunger.

"Every race of the Orient, every Balkan tribe, is represented in this army of beggars; Turks in turbans, Jews in ragged overcoats, Greeks in baggy garments once white, and waistcoats once neatly embroidered; Bulgarians, Egyptians, African negroes, wild-looking Albanians—all are there mingling pell-mell with maimed and halt soldiers, and others with grave but less obvious war wounds.

"And what," I asked next, "is the condition of the more fortunate classes, and what is the feeling about their power to continue to take part in the war?"

The traveller replied about, but it form any definite conclusion about, but it needs no gift of prophecy to say that from all appearances and all that a member of the general public can hear, the Turks are at the end of their resources. In any case Turkey has certainly mobilised all that she has to mobilise—old and young men with one hand or one eye I have seen under military orders.

"Turkish losses up to now have been very heavy. I heard several, who are in a position to form a fairly accurate estimate, put them at a million and a half men.

#### GERMANY'S HEAVY HAND.

"Complete control of the Turkish army has been assumed by the Germans. All the highest and higher commands are filled by Germans. Also the administration of national affairs is in German hands, with the result of a perfect inundation of German officials everywhere. The Turkish military officers have absolutely no voice in directing affairs, the German field-marshal or sergeant having higher power than a Turkish captain.

"The Turkish soldiery are only kept in order by vigorous, vicious and constant corporal punishment for any and every alleged offence.

"I gathered the impression that the Turks are secretly convinced they will not be allowed to retain Constantinople after the war. Frequently I was able to talk with Turkish officers, merchants and business men. Their views are all coloured by sinister presentiments regarding the future. Turkey, they admit, can only lose as the results of the war.

"They argue that the Turkish Empire having such widely extended coast-lines, it would have been the policy of Sultans to maintain good relations with Powers whose dominions there live the greatest number of Mussulman subjects, and who possess the strongest naval forces. But it is against these very Powers, they mournfully continue, that Enver and Talat and Djemal and their accomplices have ranged themselves, and it is only fear of the dreadful consequences which prevents us from speaking out."

My informant said there so far has been no open rebellion against conditions, as of this is quite impossible under the rule of the German police, who keep order in the city with iron discipline, but deep rage and discontent are universal. "And I am sure," he added, "the popular wrath only waits till the Germans leave the city before it breaks out with the utmost violence."

between destroyers are short, and sharp, as this particular one. Pretty soon it had resolved itself into a chase with the enemy running for home, and us pelting along after him banging into him all the time. Owing to the impossibility of making accurate observation it's difficult to say how much damage you do to the enemy on such occasions unless you happen to sink some of his craft outright. A thing like this can be seen, but a destroyer might be ever so badly knocked about and have half the crew laid out and yet get away under a shower of the darkness, without her opponents being able to see how much she had suffered. All one can do is to make it as hot for the enemy as one can, and our chaps always do that.

"During the brush I am speaking of our flotilla suffered little. We chased the enemy as long as we could (we had to beware of getting drawn into his mine-fields) and gave him hot and strong all the way. As to what damage we did to him I will only say that it was undoubtedly a lot more than he did to us. While the scrap lasted it was a lively enough set-to, quite a welcome break in the monotony of battling through a gale on night patrol. And though I've done my best I'm afraid I've not managed to convey a very realistic idea of what a night fight between destroyers in this wintry weather is like. Really, it's a thing that cannot be adequately pictured in words, nor on canvas either. There it would be all blacks and reds. Only by going through this experience can anyone understand exactly what it's like."—*Daily Mail*.



## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## ATTEMPTED EXPORT OF CALCIUM CARBIDE.

For attempting to export four small cans of calcium carbide without a permit, a Chinese shopkeeper at Sze Yip Wharf was fined \$10 by Mr. Melbourne, and the carbide was confiscated.

The defendant said the shopkeeper from whom he purchased the calcium carbide told him that it was not necessary to get a permit for such a small quantity, and he was not aware that the law required that he should take such a step.

## THOUGHT IT WAS TEA-CUPS.

A Chinese told Mr. Wood that he thought a parcel which a man had given him to carry contained tea-cups, and that he was very much astonished to find, when it was opened by the revenue officers, that the contents consisted of a number of small dishes filled with opium to the quantity of 2 taels.

He failed to convince Mr. Wood of his innocence of intention to evade the law, and a fine of \$1,500 was imposed, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment, in default, the opium to be confiscated.

## ASSAULTING A CONSTABLE.

Before Mr. Wood two Chinese were charged with assaulting a Chinese constable. It appeared from the evidence that a dispute occurred at one of the street wells among the people who were drawing water. A large crowd collected, and a constable endeavoured to disperse them. Some went away, but others remained, and among the latter were the two defendants, who, apparently, constituted themselves leaders, and attacked the constable with their fists and their clogs, which they took off to use as weapons.

Defendants denied having assaulted the constable and stated that they were walking along the street when they were arrested and taken to the Police Station.

Each of the defendants was fined \$25, or, in default, six weeks' imprisonment.

## SHOP THEFT.

Two Chinese—a man and a boy—were charged before Mr. Melbourne with the theft of a roll of Siamese cloth from the shop of a piece-goods merchant. The evidence was to the effect that, in the cause of Monday afternoon, the defendants, accompanied by two other boys not in custody, entered complainant's shop and asked to be shown some pieces of Siamese cloth, with a view to purchase. The shopkeeper produced a roll of cloth, which was rejected as unsuitable. When he turned away to obtain another piece the adult defendant put the first roll under his jacket. The cloth was missed, the police were sent for, and the defendants arrested, the other two boys making off. The man was sentenced to undergo seven days' imprisonment, and the boy to receive 10 strokes with the birch and to be detained for 48 hours.

## ALLEGED THEFT OF MUSHROOMS.

Yesterday afternoon a Chinese sampan owner was charged before Mr. Wood with the theft of two piculs of dried mushrooms, valued at \$380, the property of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Company.

Inspector Gordon prosecuted, Mr. Gardiner, solicitor, defended, and Mr. F. d'Almeida, solicitor, appeared in the interests of the stevedore.

Evidence was given to the effect that the defendant was observed by the stevedore's tallyman in the act of transferring two cases containing the mushrooms from a junk into his sampan, and, on being challenged, said he was following directions given to him by another man, who told him there was a bill of lading in the godown ready for signature. On the strength of that representation defendant agreed to take the cases on to his sampan. He went ashore to go to the godown with this man, whom he knew by sight as connected with a flower and fruit firm, but immediately they landed the man jumped on to a passing tramcar and disappeared.

Defendant adhered to this story in the witness-box, and, at the close, the Magistrate, being of opinion that there was not sufficient evidence to justify a conviction, discharged the defendant.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## MONEY-LENDING MYSTERY.

## INDIAN WATCHMAN AND CHINESE FOREMAN.

When a Chinese foreman employed on the Kowloon-Canton Railway was sued at the Summary Court yesterday by an Indian watchman of the ice factory at Leichikok for the payment of \$104, being money lent and interest due, the defendant denied all knowledge of this particular Indian. He said that he had never seen him before, and the promissory note produced (alleged to be in his handwriting) was not, he said, in his handwriting, neither was the signature his.

The watchman, who is also a registered money-lender, said he loaned the foreman \$100 four months ago and the \$4 represented interest. He also said that he had formerly been employed on the Kowloon-Canton Railway and frequently met the defendant. It was not true to say that they had never met.

Defendant admitted having borrowed money, but it was from another Indian, not the one who was prosecuting him.

His Lordship (Sir William Rees Davies) examined certain signatures and also got the defendant to write his signature. After examining the evidence given in a previous money-lending action, in which this defendant was again the defendant, His Lordship remarked: "This man seems to be singularly unfortunate in being brought into Court by various people whom he states he has never seen; for he denies his liability each time."

After a Court interpreter had examined certain documents in the case he gave it as his opinion that the signature on the promissory note was in one hand-writing, and the words "borrowed from" in another handwriting. Plaintiff had stated that the promissory note was written completely by the defendant.

Asked by Mr. Gardiner why he thought the plaintiff should issue a writ and also come forward to prosecute him if he had not loaned him money, defendant said that no doubt the present plaintiff was a friend of the Indian from whom he admitted he had borrowed \$100.

The Chief Justice intimated that the fact that defendant had admitted having borrowed money from someone was in his favour. He had come forward and frankly admitted that he had borrowed money.

Mr. Gardiner—I would like to have that statement corroborated.

The Chief Justice—I have said in those Courts time and again that if people will not get these money-lending documents witnessed, and the defendants come forward and deny the authenticity of their signature, then it is up to the plaintiff to prove the authenticity. Here is a document not witnessed, the defendant denies all knowledge of it, and the Court interpreter says that the document is made up of two handwritings, whereas the plaintiff alleges that it was all written by the defendant. Now, where are we?

It was eventually decided to adjourn the action *sine die*, and, in the meantime, certain documents in the case will be submitted to the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs for expert opinion. An endeavour will also be made to find the Indian whom defendant alleged had loaned him \$100.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 31st March is as follows—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 13 weeks
This Year	\$12,164	\$175,925
Last Year	11,765	161,645
Increase	399	14,277

## ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF EXPLOSIVES.

Three Chinese—a man and two women—appeared before Mr. Wood charged with illegal possession of explosive substances, comprising 14 ounces of potassium chlorate, 4 bomb shells, a coil of fuse and a lead bullet. It was stated that the articles were found in the house in which the defendants reside in Macgregor Street.

The first and second defendants said that the explosives were brought into the house by the third defendant (one of the women), and they were not aware of their nature.

The case was remanded until to-day.

## SPORT.

## YACHTING.

## ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

## HANDICAP CLASS.

Ladies' Race for Token Cup presented by Commodore Sandeman, R.N.

Course:—Lyemun Beacon (P), Kowloon Rocks (P), Channel Rocks (P). Distance, 7.26 miles.

Yacht	Handicap on Course	Finishing time	Corrected time
Dione	owes 1.13	4 04 31	4 05 54
Bella	Scratch	4 05 56	4 05 56
Jessica	rec. 28	4 16 18	4 15 42
Kathleen	" 450	4 21 45	4 16 55
Colleen	" 338	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Naseta	" 2618	4 49 00	4 11 42
Aileen	" 225	D.N.S.	D.N.S.

Position Sailed by  
(1) Dione ..... Miss Dione May  
(2) Bella ..... Miss Phoebe May  
(3) Musetta ..... Miss G. Main  
(4) Jessica ..... Mrs. Stoneman  
(5) Kathleen ..... Mrs. Lowe

## ONE DESIGN CLASS.

"Daphne Cup" presented by Mr. F. R. Smyth.

Course:—Lyemun Beacon (P), Kowloon Rocks (P). Distance, 6.8 miles.

Yacht	Handicap on Course	Finishing time	Corrected time
Ailsa	Scratch	4 14 19	4 14 19
Bonita	"	4 12 04	4 12 04
Halcyon	"	4 12 43	4 12 43

## KEYWARD HAYS AND GAIL CLASS.

"Lyeth Cup" presented by Commodore Sandeman, R.N.

Course:—Lyemun Beacon (P), Kowloon Rocks (P). Distance, 6.8 miles.

Yacht	Handicap on Course	Finishing time	Corrected time
Owl	Scratch	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Thecla	Owes 31	4 35 49	4 26 20
Toinette	Rec. 31	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Dawn	Owes 31	4 20 56	4 21 27
Lady Ursula	Scratch	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Sirius	"	4 24 19	4 24 19
Lysbeth	"	"	"

## EXHIBITION TENNIS.

## JAPANESE PLAYER EASILY DEFEATS GREEN.

Between 11 a.m. and 12 (noon) yesterday an exhibition tennis match was arranged between S. E. Green, the local champion, and a Japanese player, named Z. Shumiza, who was passing through the Colony on his way to Calcutta, and the match was commenced at 1.20 p.m. Shumiza, though he has not figured prominently in tennis championships in Japan, is a player of repute, and recognised critics place him second to Kikumaru, the champion of the island Empire. And as a result of yesterday's match Shumiza fully demonstrated his claim to such a high place among tennis players.

On the Lilliputian side, it seemed at first that Green would win, if not on actual tennis at least on staying power. After an exciting opening set, which Green won in promising style, and also half-way through the second set—the match was for the best of five sets—it seemed that this was exactly what would happen. From this time onwards, however, the Japanese player won both from the point of view of actual tennis and stamina. There was nothing very spectacular about the play, due to the fact that the returns were kept very low. There was but one "smash" during the four sets, and that was done by the Japanese at the expense of Green, who laid a trap which failed to attain its object. It was a ding-dong battle of long and good length returns. The Japanese impressed everyone by his strength of wrist; he seemed to deal with the balls with just a neat turn of a very strong right wrist, and his returns were frequently so speedy and so excellently placed that Green was left standing, and himself applauded really remarkable strokes, which were quite unexpected from so small a player. The better player, on the day's play, undoubtedly won, and won in splendid style.

The games left little to be described. Green won the first two games of the opening set as a result of generally superior tactics. Then came a rally by Shumiza, in which he introduced some remarkable wrist work. Green wore him down, however, and went on to win the set 6-3.

The Japanese player, following his defeat in the opening set, caused some surprise by winning the first game of the second set, making it a love game. Then the players won games alternately, until the score stood at five all. This was followed by the most exciting rally of the match, in which there were forty exchanges, Green then sending the ball into the net. However, he won this long game. It was after this strenuous rally that Green revealed signs of distinct weakness, and the Japanese player went on to win three consecutive games, and the set 8-6.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## ANOTHER AEROPLANE WANTED FROM HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir, The news recently cabled from the Front has again borne witness to the invaluable work of the Royal Flying Corps in revealing the movements of the enemy and directing our offensive operations. At the same time the official despatches record the great wastage of aircraft which these operations entail.

In the interests of our gallant troops at the Front it is absolutely essential that the ascendancy in the air which we now hold should be fully maintained. In this way progress will be accelerated and casualties among our men reduced. It is not just that the entire cost of maintaining the efficiency of this arm of the service should fall on the already heavily-burdened British tax-payer.

This is a task which should be cheerfully shared by the whole Empire, and especially by those overseas Britons who, like ourselves, have so far been called upon to make very slight sacrifices for the security that they enjoy under the British flag.

It has therefore been proposed that Hongkong should present another aeroplane to the Army Council.

For this purpose the local branch of the Overseas Club has decided to open a fund, which has the approval of His Excellency the Governor, and they appeal to all members of the community to assist.

Subscription-lists will be placed in the leading local stores and several of the clubs. Subscriptions may also be paid into the Hongkong Aircraft Fund at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, or sent to the undersigned.

All contributions will be periodically acknowledged in the columns of the local newspapers by courtesy of the Editors.

The cost of a 70 h.p. Biplane, approved of by the War Office, is \$1,500.—Yours faithfully,

JOS. J. BRYAN

(Hon. Corresponding Secretary to the Overseas Club).  
Public Works Department,  
2nd April, 1917.

## FOR THE WOUNDED IN EGYPT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir, I shall be much obliged if you will kindly find space for the following extract from a letter just received from Major Rickett, The Natchik Hospital, Cairo:—

"In some of your cases there have been thin pyjamas, sandals, mosquito netting squares, and these have been much appreciated. We also had a present of Japanese revolving fly-traps; they were very much liked by the men and caught the flies very well; if your Association s.e. fit to send us any more of these we should be very grateful."

Anyone wishing to make a present of these fly-catchers to the Hospital is asked to kindly send them to the undersigned, and they will be packed in the next case of garments forwarded to Cairo.—Yours faithfully,

F. E. HAY  
(Hon. Store Secretary,  
City Hall).

Hongkong, April 3rd, 1917.

The match was never really in doubt after this. Shumiza won the first two games of the third set, after a fight, and then Green, by a most praiseworthy effort, made the games two all, and then 2-2 in his favour. He won but one game after this, Shumiza going on to win the third set by 6-3, his forceful, back-hand play and splendid placing winning him the points.

The fourth and last set was, with but one game, all in favour of the Japanese player. Green won the third game only, and Shumiza went on to win the set by 6-1. The full scores were:—3-6, 6-6, 6-3, 6-1.

In the course of the match a collection was made on behalf of War Charities, the sum of \$45 being realised.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.  
TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

1st DIVISION, HONGKONG LEAGUE.  
H.K.F.C. v. Royal Engineers—Club Ground. Kick-off, 4.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wright.

Cura—Goldenberg, Black and Ralton; A. N. Other, Stewart and Rodger; McNeill, Chasels, A. N. Other, McTavish and Clemo.

DIVISION II.  
"A" Co. K.S.L.I. v. "D" Co. K.S.L.I.—Club Ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Banks.

Extra time will be played if necessary.

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

NOW SHOWING

## FOLDING CAMP FURNITURE



CAMP BEDS.

## COMBINATION

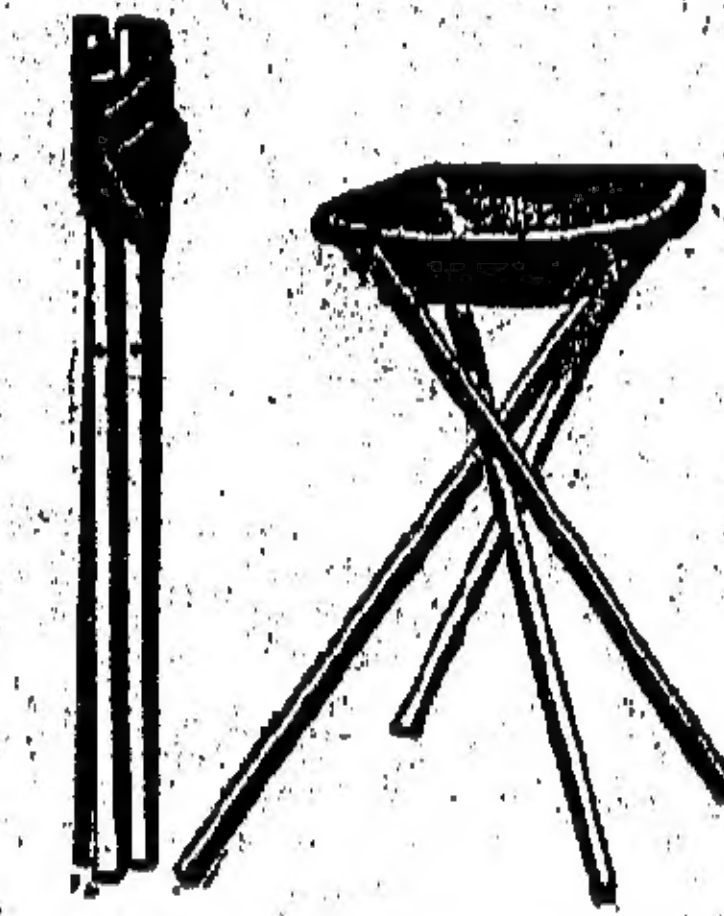
## COT

## and TENT.



FOLDING STOOLS.

## FOLDING WASHSTANDS.



ALSO TABLES, CHAIRS, WATER BAGS, SLEEPING BAGS, MOSQUITO NETS, BLANKETS, GROUND SHEETS, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR CAMP. PRICES MODERATE.

15

## A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

## V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES. V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## A. &amp; B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

## THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[647-3

## Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

## THE LATEST CREATIONS

IN

## LADIES' FOOTWEAR.

## WHITE CANVAS

AND

## SUEDE SHOES.

BLACK AND WHITE EFFECTS.

39



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a BILL OF LADING No. 22 dated the 4th January, 1917, for 21 Bales of Cotton Yarn ex s.s. "KAMAKURA MARU" consigned to us by Messrs. TATA SONS & Co., from Tokyo, has been LOST, and that the goods have been duly delivered to us and that the Bill of Lading is consequently void and of no effect and no claim can be made thereon by the holder thereof.

SUZUKI & Co.  
[478]

## HOLIDAYS NOTICE

THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE will be Opened for the purpose of issuing Import and Export permits as follows:—  
FRIDAY, the 6th April, from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.  
SATURDAY, the 7th April, from 9 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.  
MONDAY, the 9th April, from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.  
The Office will be entirely Closed on SUNDAY, the 8th instant.

R. HUTCHISON,  
Superintendent,  
Imports and Exports  
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1917. [479]

## BANK HOLIDAYS

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 6th, 7th and 9th instant.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1917. [489]

## LOST

ONE BLACK RETRIEVER DOG, answers to the name of "NICK." Any person found in possession of same after this date, without reasonable excuse, will be prosecuted.

LEO D'ALMADA & CASTRO,  
Old Supreme Court House,  
Hongkong. [472]

## NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PHILIP HAWTIN COBB is authorised to enter into Share Contracts on our behalf.

MOXON & TAYLOR.  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1917. [470]

## NOTICE

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SOLOMON SASSOON BENJAMIN in our Firm in Hongkong CEASED on the 31st March, 1917.

Mr. PATRICK CUMMING HUTTON POTTS and Mr. HERBERT RICHARD BUDD HANCOCK have this Day been admitted Partners in our Firm in Hongkong.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1917. [471]

## NOTICE

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have from To-day's date severed my connection with MA KUNG SHU, and that he has no authority to Sign my name or to collect accounts due in respect of my Business.

Dated Hongkong, 31st March, 1917.  
J. CARR CLARK,  
Architect and Surveyor. [461]

In the Estate of MARY SYDNEY ANN DALTON, sometimes known as MARY OLIVER DALTON, late of Paddington, State of New South Wales, deceased, intestate.

HENRY GEARY DALTON, otherwise known as PHILIP COURTNEY and ASOKA, son of the above-named deceased, is requested to communicate with the Under-registered respecting his Share of the above Estate.

T. W. GARRETT,  
Public Trustee.  
Public Trust Office,  
Sydney, 2nd March, 1917. [451]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been Declared and will be Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or after WEDNESDAY, the 4th April.

The REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 4th March, to WEDNESDAY, 4th April, both days inclusive, during which days no Transfer of Shares can be made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, and may be obtained on application.

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 21st March, 1917. [431]

## HONGKONG POLICE (RESERVE), SERVICE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.  
SATURDAY, APRIL 7th, 1917,  
Commencing at 10.30 A.M.  
Open to any person in the Colony.

Entrance Fee \$1.  
(to be used in connection with printing expenses).

Service Rifle.	Open Rifle.
100 yds. Grouping.	400 yds. Deliberate.
200 " " Deliberate.	500 " " "
300 " " "	600 " " "

Printed conditions may be obtained on written application to Chief Inspector H. A. LAMMERT, Headquarters Club, R.K.P.R. [310]

## JAPANESE LESSONS.

T. NAKAHARA,  
1st Floor,  
90A, Praya East,  
Wanchai. [462]

## INTIMATIONS

## ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

APRIL 23rd, 1917.

## SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
AT 8.15 P.M.

## AUCTION

Seats in Dress Circle (Centre Block excluded)  
(TO ENGLISHMEN).

by

H. P. WHITE, Esq.,  
SMOKING ROOM, HONGKONG HOTEL,  
NOON TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), April 4th.  
All are invited to attend. [452]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction  
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),  
the 5th April, 1917, commencing at 2.30 P.M.,  
at No. 44, Lyndhurst Terrace,  
A LARGE QUANTITY OF  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE

Comprising:—  
Silk Tapestry and Saddle Bag Upholstered Armchairs and Chesterfield Canes, Oak and Gilt Overmantels with Bevelled Mirrors, Console Tables with Mirrors, Canton Blackwood Tables and Flower Stands, Steel Engravings, Sporting Prints, Cherrywood Desk and Chair, Cherrywood Buffet and Card Table, Teak Card Tables, Bronze Figures, Porcelain, White Lace Curtains, &c., &c., &c.

Also:  
Teak Extension Dining Table and Chairs,  
Teak Sideboard and Dinner Wagon, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cutlery, Felt Carpets and Rugs, Electric Table Lamps and Lamp Fittings, Ceiling and Table Fans, &c., &c.

Double Brass Bedsteads with Wire and Hair Mattresses, Teak Double Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirrors, Teak Bureaux with Bevelled Mirrors, Marble Top Washstands, Toilet Crockery, Tapestry, Easy Chairs, &c., &c.

Bathroom and Pantry Requisites, American Ice Chest, Steel Safe, &c.

1 Auto Piano (Nearly New) with Records.  
1 Upright Grand Piano.  
1 Victrola and 1 Gramophone.  
On view from WEDNESDAY, the 4th April.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer. [463]

## G. R. NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-A Asiatic or Indian, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Pass-ports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

S.S. "AMAZONE,"  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 5th April, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th April, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on THURSDAY, the 5th April, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,  
Agent. [2]

Hongkong, 28th March, 1917.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK,"  
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 6th April, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th April, 1917, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 30th March, 1917. [457]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

No. 7, BEAK ROAD, containing SIX ROOMS and Servants' Quarters.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
[422]

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS situated in Lee Home Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
THE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,  
46, Connaught Road Central.  
[461]

## TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICE, Centrally Situated in Queen's Road, fully partitioned and fitted with electric light, telephone and sub. exchange.  
Apply—  
"X. Y. Z." Office.  
[422]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED and newly painted inside, 3, Stewart Terrace.  
Apply—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Primer's Buildings.  
[37]

## TO LET.

No. 42, ELGIN STREET.  
Apply to—  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.  
[102]

## TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
[69]

## TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road, Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,  
1 Dea Vaux Road.  
[462]

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Mindem Road, Kowloon.  
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET ON FOR SALE  
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 45 with wharf area 38,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or other purposes.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
[201]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.  
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.  
"THE RETREAT," No. 68, THE PEAK.  
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.  
HOUSES in Broadwood and Morison Terraces, on Shamshau, Canton.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
[28]

## TO LET

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 83, THE PEAK, FURNISHED.  
8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kowloon.  
Furnished for 6 or 8 months.  
No. 12, BEAUFIELD ARCADE SHOP.  
KELLET, CREST, 66, PEAK.  
No. 24, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.  
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.  
No. 2, DES VOUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).  
Apply to—  
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building.  
[30]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR  
BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, &c., apply to—  
E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent. [1]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

E

## THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 618. [12]

## DEATH.

LYSAUGH.—On the 3rd April, at "Belvedere," Leighton Hill, Hongkong, ISABEL, the relict of the late WILLIAM LYSAUGH. Aged 76 years. [476]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 105, DEA VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 4th APRIL, 1917.

## A SELF-SUPPORTING EMPIRE.

"It is vital that the Empire be placed in a position enabling it to resist any pressure which a foreign Power, or group of Powers, could exercise, in time of peace or war, through the control of essential raw materials and commodities." There are few, we should imagine, even among the staunchest advocates of Free Trade, who, after the experiences of this war, will be disposed to dissent from this passage in the final report of the Dominions Royal Commission. The first step is obviously to ascertain the relation between the Empire's requirements and the Empire's production of such materials, and for this purpose it is recommended that a careful survey should be carried out and that an Imperial Development Board should be formed, composed of twelve members representing the United Kingdom, the Dominions, India and the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, whose functions in the initial stages would be of an advisory character. The vision of a self-supporting Empire, furnishing within its world-wide borders all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life, has long been cherished by far-seeing Imperialists. Regarded at first as impracticable, their aspirations have been shared gradually by an ever-increasing number, and the war promises to carry them to fulfilment. The industrial development of the Overseas Dominions in recent years has demonstrated in a very convincing manner the great potentialities of the Empire. If we take the important question of foodstuffs, we find

that of the total imports into the United Kingdom of wheat, wheatmeal and flour in 1915, amounting in value to sixty-five and a half millions sterling, between twenty-four and twenty-five millions were raised in British Possessions. It is estimated, that in New South Wales alone the production of wheat could be increased seven-fold and that in South Australia, Victoria, and Western Australia, also, the yield could be increased enormously. Similarly, dairy produce, meat and fish reveal the possibilities of the Empire. Seventy-five per cent. of the cheese and twenty-eight per cent. of the meat received into the United Kingdom in 1915 were drawn from the Dominions. The frozen meat industry of Australasia is capable of wide expansion, and it has been found that British East Africa offers great opportunities to the cattle-farmer. Before the war one-half the sugar required was bought from Germany and Austria. In 1915 the quantity purchased represented nearly thirty-two millions sterling, and one-fifth of this was obtained from British sources. As a consequence of this encouragement, the industry in our Possessions has received a considerable fillip, and hopes are entertained that in future the British Empire will be able to supply all the sugar it requires and at the same time capture an "enemy trade."

Though at present mineral oils are not found in any large quantities within the Empire, recent investigations suggest promising petroleum fields in the Punjab and New Zealand. Of vegetable oils, we have an abundance. The imports of copra have largely increased during the war in consequence of the British oil-seed crushers taking up the crushing of copra, which was formerly done in Germany. Of the rubber used no less than 75 per cent. is furnished by the British Possessions, which also produce nearly all the wool required. Jute and jute manufactures are derived almost exclusively from India. For three-fourths of the raw cotton imported, however, Great Britain is dependent upon foreign countries. The bulk of the remainder is supplied by Egypt, but the cultivation of cotton is now being developed in Uganda and Nyassaland. The Government of Canada is giving serious attention to the growing of flax, and Australia is believed to possess great possibilities in this direction. The Empire also contains vast mineral resources, which in the past have been largely exploited by our enemies. British Malaya produces about one half the world's output of tin, and India supplies nearly the whole of our manganese. Although there is an ample supply of zinc ore in the Empire, and pure zinc is a national necessity, we have hitherto produced only about 5 per cent. of the world's zinc output. The whole of the 400,000 tons of zinc concentrates annually produced by Australasia were formerly absorbed by Germany. Arrangements have now been made whereby they will be reserved in future for the use of the British, French and Belgian Governments. Similarly the supply of tungsten powder, which is essential for hardening the steel used for machine tools and munitions, was monopolised by Germany, although more than one half the world's annual requirements of wolframite, from which tungsten is obtained, is drawn from Burma. Tungsten powder is now being manufactured in England and is said to be superior to that which, until two years ago and a half ago, was purchased by us from Germany. British manufacturers have also freed us from our dependence upon the Central European Powers for chemical and optical glass, and, aided by the Government, are attempting, with every prospect of success, to perform a similar service in regard to aniline dyes. This brief recital of facts serves to show how careless we have been of our heritage in the past and how handsomely it is likely to repay attention in the future. While some difference of opinion may arise as to the necessity for Government intervention in regard to the provision of improved transport facilities between the different parts of the Empire, there can be no question as to the desirability of the State controlling the Imperial cables and reducing the cost of cabling. This was a reform for which the late Sir JOHN HENRIKSEN HENRY was working for some time prior to his death, and we recall a conversation with him five years ago in which he maintained that, owing to the prohibitive tariffs, the cables carried only a fraction of their full capacity of messages. A considerable reduction in the Press rates, which is recommended by the Commission in order to promote the wider dissemination of Imperial news, has long been demanded by the Empire Press Union. By these concessions commercial intercourse would be facilitated and the Imperial sentiment would be strengthened.

Mr. Gordon Lowder, Commissioner of Customs, has returned from Europe and has gone on to Japan to spend the remainder of his leave.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster took his seat on the Sanitary Board yesterday in succession to Mr. P. W. Goldring. Mr. Alabaster was returned unopposed.

The Exports and Imports Office will be closed on Sunday next, and will be open only during specified hours on Good Friday, Saturday, and Easter Monday.

At the meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board yesterday it was announced that Dr. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health) was suffering from typhoid fever, and that Dr. Woodman was acting in his stead.

Our English readers are reminded of the sale by auction, in the smoking-room of the Hongkong Hotel, at noon to-day, of the seats in the Dress Circle at the Shakespearean Entertainment to be given at the Theatre Royal on St. George's Day.

During the week ending March 31st there were six fatal Chinese cases of small-pox in the Colony. In the same period there was a fatal Chinese case of diphtheria, and seven non-fatal cases of enteric fever (three British and the rest Chinese).

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Hongkong Electric Co., \$250; J. D. Hutchinson & Co., \$100; Jardine, Matheson & Co., \$100; Butterfield & Swire, \$100; and Mr. N. J. Stabb, \$25.

Tsui Chin Shung, of the Tsan Tsai, opium dealer, 165, Dea Vaux Road, Central, has reported to the Police that, between midnight of the 1st and 3 a.m. of the 2nd instant, someone entered his premises and stole from an unlocked safe \$1,000 in bank notes. A strange feature of the robbery is that the thief or thieves left untouched \$350 in notes and \$1,900 in subsidiary coins.

Lady May wishes to thank all those ladies who have kindly sent in their names as willing to sell flags on St. George's Day, April 23rd. A post-card with all details will be sent to each one when arrangements are completed. A consignment of sweets has been received from Mr. Sullivan, Shanghai, who has generously sent them to be sold for the benefit of War Charities on St. George's Day.

## POLICE RESERVE BOXING.

## EFFORTS TO ARRANGE ANOTHER ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

With the arrival of some probable "talent" an effort is to be made by the sporting spirits in the Hongkong Police Reserve to arrange another boxing programme. For the past few months, owing to a variety of causes, the local champions have found it impossible to be matched, but hopes are now entertained that meetings will be arranged, and that an assault-at-arms will be organised to take place on or about the 31st inst. In this connection, the following challenges are open for acceptance by any who fancy their pugilistic skill at the different weights:—  
Corporal Scott, R.E., wishes to defend his title of Heavy-weight Champion of the Colony, and also to fight for the Championship of the Far East.

Sapper Richards, R.E., wishes to defend his title of Light-weight Champion of the Colony.

Seaman Simes, R.N., challenges anyone at 8st. 6lbs.

Though Scott has many admirers, the wish has often been expressed that an opponent could be found who would really extend him, and the "Richards" may, possibly, possess such a man. In his meetings with "Paddy" Finn, and then a big Australian seaman, Scott never really had to fight, and from the time he entered the ring to when the giant Stapleton was rendered *hors de combat*, but three minutes had elapsed, there was never any real fighting in all three contests. It is to be hoped that someone with really serious intentions, and who can "stay" for a long period, will accept Scott's challenge on this occasion.

There should be no difficulty in arranging bouts for Richards and Simes, and there is not much doubt but what Staff Inspector Wilden, the moving spirit behind the scenes, will be able to arrange other items of an entertaining nature. The Police Reserve have been responsible for some very enjoyable evenings in the boxing-line, providing boxing of the nature which appeals to the best sporting instincts, and, in view of the fact that the proceeds from the forthcoming show are to be devoted to the British Sportsmen's Motor Ambulance Fund, which is being raised by Lord Londsdale, the public support need not be questioned.



# THE WAR.

## AMERICA AND WAR:

### QUESTION BEFORE CONGRESS.

RAPID ADVANCE ON WESTERN FRONT:  
WITHIN TWO MILES OF ST. QUENTIN.

THE NEW RUSSIA:  
"THE CURSED HOHENZOLLERNS."

GERMANS SHELL A HOSPITAL.

#### Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.  
WITHIN TWO MILES OF ST. QUENTIN.

LONDON, April 2nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—We have made progress at numerous points and carried, to the north-east of Savy, the villages of Francilly-Selency, Selency, and Holnon, and captured six field guns.

We are now within two miles of St. Quentin. We have captured St. Quentin Wood, Villacholles and Bihecourt, and have established posts at Templeux-le-Guérard and Vancelle Farm, two miles to the east of Hendeourt.

We attacked and captured a series of strongly-held positions, on a 10 miles front, forming part of advance defenses between the Bapaume-Cambrai Road and Arras. During this operation, in which the enemy offered determined resistance and sustained heavy casualties, we captured the villages of Doigneux, Louverval, Noreuil, Longatte, Ecoust-St. Mein and Croisilles, and took 182 prisoners. Our artillery broke up a counter-attack.

FRENCH ADVANCE.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY FIRE.

LONDON, April 3rd.

A French communiqué says:—There has been artillery fire between the Somme and the Oise, which was especially violent in a sector north of Ailette. We advanced in the region of Landrecourt.

THE FIGHTING AT CROISILLES  
THE MOST INTENSE IN THE PURSUIT.

LONDON, April 2nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of the 2nd instant, says:—The fighting on the Croisilles-Ecoust-Doigneux line was most intense and on the biggest scale of any actions hitherto marking the pursuit of the enemy. The latter is manifestly making a vigorous stand here. Croisilles was the German Divisional Headquarters and a rather important railroad prior to the retreat. It has considerable natural features for defence, but our field-guns overcame all difficulties.

Our advance upon Croisilles partook of a "pinching-out" manoeuvre, with the double purpose of cutting off the garrison and avoiding the costlier method of frontal attack.

Subject to confirmation the Correspondent understands that from Croisilles a whole chain of fortified villages south-eastwards to Doigneux were taken by sheer hard fighting. Two hundred prisoners were taken.

Further to the south we occupied Templeux-le-Guérard, nine miles east of Peronne. Here we captured six guns.

We also captured Transilly, Selency and Holnon, and an important neighbouring hill.

Our advanced posts are this evening within two-and-a-half miles of the centre of St. Quentin. A heavy counter-attack from St. Quentin was dispersed with considerable enemy losses. Our cavalry continues to render valuable service in reconnoitring and driving in outposts.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

THE ALLIED ADVANCE.  
THE ST. QUENTIN POSITION.

LONDON, April 2nd.

The strength of the St. Quentin position can be judged from the fact that it is defended by men behind separate belts of wire, and is well protected from the rear. The enemy is using a new field gun which out-ranges all its predecessors by two thousand yards. He is also employing light guns, drawn by a pair of horses.

There are numerous traces of the effectiveness of our gunners. One German graveyard contains two thousand graves. GREAT GERMAN GRAVEYARD ON THE SOMME.

LONDON, April 2nd.

German correspondents wax sentimental on the subject of the great German graveyard left behind on the Somme, where every German village has sacrificed its manhood. German children whisper the word "Somme" for no river runs so red with blood or is so flooded with tears. At the same time the correspondents exult in the devastation of the evacuated country.

BRITISH CAPTURE.

LONDON, April 2nd.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on the 2nd inst., says:—We have made an important advance in the more northern sector, and have carried the desperately-defended town of Croisilles; also Longatte and the stubbornly-contested village of Doigneux.

A British force, advancing from the direction of Vermand, has captured successively the villages of Villacholles and Attily, so our line now forms an arc around the upland on which Bois d'Holnon is situated, about half a league north and west of Savy.

Nearly four hundred killed and wounded Germans were counted and picked up after we occupied Savy.

FRENCH ADVANCING.

PARIS, April 2nd.

A communiqué states:—Our patrols pushed on to the north-east of Dallon and north of Clastres, in the region of St. Quentin, as far as the enemy's lines, which they found strongly occupied.

Pursuing our success south of Ailette, we threw back the Germans beyond Vaux Aillon. We captured 120 prisoners and five machine guns yesterday.

Our fire stopped several enemy counter-attacks on positions which we recaptured to the west of Maisons de Champagne.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, April 2nd.

A German official wireless message says:—Fighting developed on the roads from Bapaume to Croisilles and Cambrai, and also to the west of St. Quentin. Strong Franco-British forces gained ground, after heavy losses. The French progressed in the neighbourhoods of St. Regny and the Oise-Aisne canal.

#### Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHASING THE TURKS.

LONDON, April 2nd.

A Russian official wireless message states:—We repulsed a Turkish offensive in the direction of Pendjiven, and occupied Miatague, Poitahm and Sépoule in the direction of Kanykhin.

The Turkish retreat towards Karabihin continues.

#### The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, April 2nd.

A Mesopotamia official message states:—We have occupied Deliabbas south-westward of Kizilobah.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE GHAZA VICTORY.  
HEAVY ENEMY CASUALTIES.

LONDON, April 2nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bouverie Law said that in the recent battle at Ghaza, the total of British killed was under 400, while the enemy casualties amounted to 8,000.

OFFICIAL DESCRIPTION.

LONDON, April 2nd.

An Egyptian official message gives a further description of the Ghaza operation. It says that Wadi was occupied without any resistance being offered, and, in order to compel the enemy to fight, General Dobell decided to attempt the capture of Ghaza by a coup de main. The first line was captured on March 26th and seven hundred prisoners were taken. The German commander then moved up three columns, which our mounted forces delayed.

Owing to fog and lack of water, the operation was not completed, and we took up a defensive position to the south of Ghaza. We heavily repulsed a Turkish attack on the 28th, remaining in occupation thereof.

The enemy's casualties are estimated at 8,000, and we took prisoner 950. Our killed numbered under 400.

Small parties of British, numbering under 200, who are believed to have penetrated Ghaza and to have been cut off, are missing.

#### The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY SHELLS A HOSPITAL.  
VICTIMS INCLUDE BULGARIAN SOLDIERS.

LONDON, April 2nd.

A French Macedonian communiqué says:—Enemy aviators shelled a hospital at Ekislon.

This is the fifth time within a month that the enemy has attacked Army Medical Corps establishments, notwithstanding a conspicuous display of Red Crosses. The victims include 20 Bulgarian soldiers.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, April 2nd.

A German official wireless message says:—A Russian attack on a seven kilometre front in the Uz Valley broke down.

#### Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY.

LONDON, April 2nd.

A Russian official wireless message states:—Our torpedo boats destroyed two merchantmen off Anatolia, and destroyed two hangers in the region of Kerasnau.

#### General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BARROW STRIKERS.

GOVERNMENT ACTION AT BARROW.

LONDON, April 2nd.

The Press Bureau announces that the Government, this afternoon, posted a notice at Barrow calling attention to the gravity of the strike and stating that it will take action under the Defence of the Realm Act unless work is resumed within twenty-four hours.

TRADE UNION APPEAL.

LONDON, April 2nd.

The Executives of the Trade Unions, concerned in the Barrow strike have appealed to the strikers, in the interests of themselves, the Trade Unions and the nation, to resume work to prevent the necessary strong measures by the authorities.

#### DOMINION STATESMEN.

ENTERTAINED BY HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, April 2nd.

Mr. Walter Long, presiding at a House of Commons luncheon to the representatives from the Dominions, said he rejoiced in their presence in London at this juncture. He cordially welcomed the Indian representatives, and declared that the Empire would emerge from the war stronger and greater than ever. "This gathering of the Dominions' representatives is fraught with immense possibilities, and from it will emerge an Empire such as we have never seen before." Mr. Long referred to General Smuts, amid loud cheers, as a soldier-statesman, full of courage and wisdom, who had acquired the right to advise and help us in this time of stress and difficulty.

GENERAL SMUTS.

General Smuts received an ovation on rising to reply. He said that he wished that General Botha had been there to reply with Sir Robert Borden, but he was still bearing his burden in South Africa, which no other man could bear. (Cheers.) He frankly confessed that what impressed him most was the United Kingdom's war effort, which surpassed imagination. This effort and spirit were the pledge that all would end well. (Cheers.) The effort of the Dominions was also marvellous. Canada alone had made an effort equal to that of Britain at the time of the Boer War. He paid a tribute to the Indian troops, saying he had never commanded more loyal or braver men, and the same was to be said about the Australians and the New Zealanders.

LATER.

Referring to South Africa, General Smuts said that there was an internal convulsion there when the war was started, "but we got our house in order and hurled the enemy across the equator. (Cheers.) This was done by a population, the majority of whom fought against Great Britain fifteen years ago. Therefore, you see that South Africa has done her share." (Loud cheers.) After paying a tribute to the late Mr. Campbell Bannerman for the settlement after the Boer War, "one of the wisest political settlements ever made," General Smuts proceeded, "After all the Empire is founded on principles of equality and freedom, unlike Germany, who stands for 'might is right.' To-day the world is against Germany."

"If the United States does not go to war against Germany now she will have to later if we continue to found the issue on high principles: Germany is already defeated, morally and politically. The position is grave, and there is hard work ahead. Germany cannot continue much longer. She will reach her maximum effort this summer. I am convinced that her submarine effort will not settle the war, although it will inconvenience us. I believe this summer will see that menace fail, and, earlier than most people think, we shall hear of peace again."

In conclusion, General Smuts said:—"We are not actuated by mere vengeance or hatred, and we must make a settlement on a wide basis in the interests of the Empire and of Europe. The British Empire is much larger and more diverse than anything hitherto. What we have been used to in the past will not apply in the future. We must not follow precedents, but make them. After all we are built on freedom, and no-one outside a lunatic asylum wants to use force with the nations of the Empire." (Cheers.)

Significant Meeting.

EMPERORS AND EMPRESSES AT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS.

AMSTERDAM, April 3rd.

Upon the pretext of a desire to impress Austria and to meet the Kaiserin, a big gathering is impending at the German headquarters of both the Emperors and the Empresses, Herr Czernin and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

GERMANS CONVICTED IN AMERICA.

LONDON, April 3rd.

Several Germans, including Vonkiet, a retired German Naval captain, and the Superintendent of a chemical factory at Hoboken, have been convicted of a conspiracy to destroy steamers by means of incendiary bombs.

PLOT TO DESTROY STEAMERS.

LONDON, April 3rd.

Messrs. Montagu and Company's report, dated March 29th, states that the market generally is quiet. The fall in price is due to the absence of competition, with the demand for Indian coinage. The fact that quite a moderate enquiry, which had to be filled, caused a rise of 7/16 of a penny yesterday, proves the uncertainty of the market and the smallness of the supplies. The reaction of 3/16 to-day was not unexpected, but the undertone remains good.

#### AMERICA AND WAR.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 3rd.

The Chaplain, at the opening of the House of Representatives, addressing the House on diplomacy, said:—It appears that the reason we failed is because we abhor war, but if forced upon us every American will uphold the President in safeguarding the American inheritance.

FIRST WOMAN MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

An unprecedented incident in the proceedings occurred when Miss Rankin, the first woman Member of Congress, blushing, responded to the roll-call, and received an ovation.

WAR RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, April 2nd.

Senator Flood, Chairman of Foreign Affairs, in the House of Representatives, has prepared a resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany. The passage of this resolution would authorise the President to carry on war.

TEXT OF WAR RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, April 3rd.

The text of Senator Flood's resolution is as follows:—

"Whereas the recent course of the Imperial German Government has been, in fact, nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States, it is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, that a state of belligerency between the United States and the Imperial German Government, which has been thrust upon the United States, be hereby formally declared; and that the President be and hereby is authorised to take immediate steps, not only to put the country into a thorough state of defence, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources, to carry on war against the Imperial German Government and to bring the conflict to a successful termination."

WHAT WAR WILL INVOLVE.

WASHINGTON, April 3rd.

President Wilson, in the House of Representatives, stated that war will involve practical co-operation with the Allies, including liberal financial help. He urged the raising of an Army of half-a-million.

FORECASTS.

WASHINGTON, April 3rd.

Forests predict that President Wilson will inform Congress how the acts of Germany and the destructive violence of German submarines have brought the United States into a state of war with the German Government, but not with the German people.

THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST.

WASHINGTON, April 3rd.

President Wilson has asked Congress to declare that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS, WITHOUT TAKING ACTION.

WASHINGTON, April 3rd.

At the conclusion of President Wilson's speech Congress adjourned till 3rd instant, without taking action.

POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT OF JUVENILES.

REPORT BY PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

LONDON, April 2nd.

The final report of the Departmental Committee on Juvenile Education in relation to employment after the war recommends the abolition of exemptions from school attendance below the age of fourteen, and an amendment of the Factory Acts accordingly. Difficulties due to poverty should be met otherwise than by regarding poverty as a reasonable excuse for non-attendance at school. Persons between fourteen and eighteen years of age should be compelled to attend continuation classes no fewer than eight hours a week for 40 weeks, and employers should be obliged to give the necessary facilities.

State grants in aid of education should be simplified and very substantially increased.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

ANTI-HOENZOLLERNISM GROWING.

PARIS, April 2nd.

The French Press is increasingly urging that the best method to strengthen anti-Hoenszollernism in Germany, and to assist the German peace movement, is for the Allies to declare that they will not negotiate with the Kaiser.

PRUSSIANS ON THE DEFENSIVE.

LONDON, April 2nd.

The political situation in Germany is most interesting. The Prussians, ultra-Conservatives are fighting tooth and nail to stem the growing movement in favour of a reform of the Prussian electoral system, which is the most antiquated in Europe, but they find little sympathy elsewhere.

Liberal newspapers urge a change, since Prussia cannot remain the only feudal regime in the midst of a totally changed world.

SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, April 3rd.

Messrs. Montagu and Company's report, dated March 29th, states that the market generally is quiet. The fall in price is due to the absence of competition, with the demand for Indian coinage. The fact that quite a moderate enquiry, which had to be filled, caused a rise of 7/16 of a penny yesterday, proves the uncertainty of the market and the smallness of the supplies. The reaction of 3/16 to-day was not unexpected, but the undertone remains good.

#### LATEST CABLES.

THE NEW RUSSIA.

MEMBERS OF THE DYNASTY.

PETROGRAD, April 3rd.

All members of the dynasty are asked to leave the General Headquarters and come to Petrograd.

TROOPS TO GREET DUMA.

The troops at Headquarters are sending a deputation to Petrograd to greet the Duma.

THE ARMY READY.

The appointment of General Alexieff as Commander-in-Chief has been confirmed.

General Brusiloff, Commander of the Southern Army, has telegraphed to M. Guchkoff that his Army is ready.

MUCH PATRIOTIC SENTIMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 2nd.

Congress has met to face the most serious international crisis since the Civil War. The representatives forthwith proclaimed their democratic fervour by electing Mr. Champ Clark as the Speaker.

The City is overflowing with patriotic sentiment. Flags are flying from all the windows, men and women are wearing the national colours, and children are carrying flags to school.

It is understood that President Wilson's address to Congress may lead foreign Governments to assume that it is so closely approximate to a recognition of a state of war as to necessitate the issuing of neutrality proclamations.

EARLIER CABLES.

REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

PETROGRAD, April 2nd.

Military demonstrations in favour of a Republic continue. A Reserve cavalry regiment, with all its officers, rode to the Duma carrying a banner inscribed:—"The first cavalry regiment of the Republic!"

BULGARIAN BUNKUM.

AMSTERDAM, April 2nd.

M. Radoslawski, in the Sobranje, like Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg and Count Czernin, affected ostentatious delight at the Russian Revolution, as conducing to the ancient friendship of the Russo-Bulgarians.

THE "CURSED HOENZOLLERNS."

LONDON, April 2nd.

Addressing a demonstration outside the Duma, the Deputy, M. Skolskoff, who is also President of the Council of Workmen, and "Soldiers' Delegates," said:—"The most repugnant monstrosity to liberty are the Kaiser and Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg. We cannot shake hands with the German people until they rid themselves of the cursed Hoenzollerns."

GERMANY AND WAR BABIES.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM.

LONDON, April 2nd.

War babies are becoming a serious problem in Germany, 350,000 being already supported by the State.

THE TOLL OF THE AIR.

CASUALTIES IN THE FLYING CORPS.

LONDON, April 2nd.

It is officially announced that the week-end casualty lists include the names of forty-four Flying Corps officers.

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

LONDON, April 2nd.

Financial experts regard the revenue returns as an extraordinary testimony to the capacity and patriotism of the British taxpayer. The excess gives the prospect that the revenue in 1917-18, on the existing basis, will be not less than 600 millions. It is pointed out that last year's increase will be more than sufficient to cover the interest and sinking fund on £1,000,000,000 of War Loan. Indirect taxation has contributed 22.1 per cent.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGUO SAN PO,"]

DIPLOMATIC AND WAR ITEMS.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SHANGHAI, April 3rd.

Wu Ting-fang, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will remain in office.

A CONFERENCE.

On Sunday the Premier invited Fok Wing-ting and Liang Chi-chao to his residence to consider the diplomatic situation.

CHINESE IN GERMANY.

The Chinese Minister in Germany has telegraphed to the Central Government that the Danish Government has agreed to protect the Chinese in Germany.

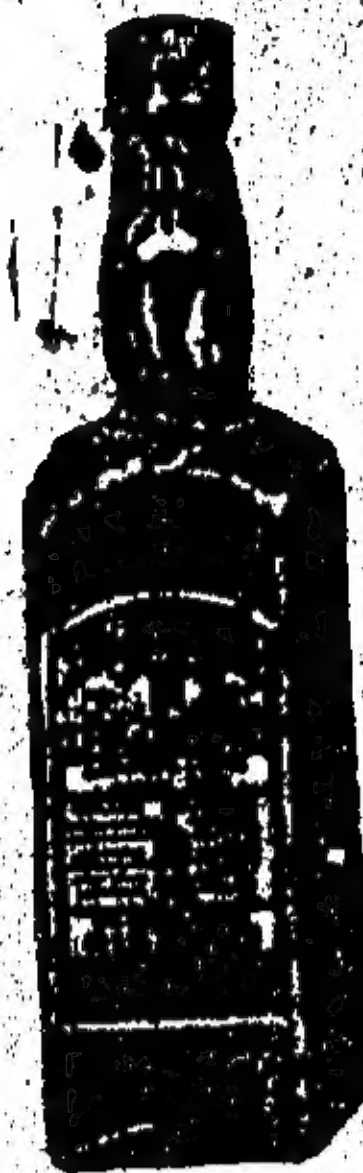
DEMAND BY GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

The Central Government has received a telegram from the Chinese Minister at Berlin stating that the German Government has demanded the nomination of one or two German Consuls in China.

FORMER GERMAN CONCESSIONS.

The Ministry of the Interior has drafted six rules for the special bureaux at Peking and Hankow to administer the former German concessions.



CUTLER PALMER & CO'S  
NAPIER  
JOHNSTONE'S

Known as the

"OLD  
SQUARE"

WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED

1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG  
AND SOUTH CHINA:  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.APIOLINE  
(CHAPOTEAUT)LADIES  
For functional troubles, delay, pain  
and those irregularities peculiar to  
the sex.  
Prescribed by the highest French  
Medical authorities and superior to  
Tansy, steel drops and Penny royal.  
CHAPOTEAUT, 2 rue Vivienne, Paris.  
Sole Agent, S. S. Chantrel.THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3  
THERAPION No. 4  
THERAPION No. 5  
THERAPION No. 6  
THERAPION No. 7  
THERAPION No. 8  
THERAPION No. 9  
THERAPION No. 10  
THERAPION No. 11  
THERAPION No. 12  
THERAPION No. 13  
THERAPION No. 14  
THERAPION No. 15  
THERAPION No. 16  
THERAPION No. 17  
THERAPION No. 18  
THERAPION No. 19  
THERAPION No. 20  
THERAPION No. 21  
THERAPION No. 22  
THERAPION No. 23  
THERAPION No. 24  
THERAPION No. 25  
THERAPION No. 26  
THERAPION No. 27  
THERAPION No. 28  
THERAPION No. 29  
THERAPION No. 30  
THERAPION No. 31  
THERAPION No. 32  
THERAPION No. 33  
THERAPION No. 34  
THERAPION No. 35  
THERAPION No. 36  
THERAPION No. 37  
THERAPION No. 38  
THERAPION No. 39  
THERAPION No. 40  
THERAPION No. 41  
THERAPION No. 42  
THERAPION No. 43  
THERAPION No. 44  
THERAPION No. 45  
THERAPION No. 46  
THERAPION No. 47  
THERAPION No. 48  
THERAPION No. 49  
THERAPION No. 50  
THERAPION No. 51  
THERAPION No. 52  
THERAPION No. 53  
THERAPION No. 54  
THERAPION No. 55  
THERAPION No. 56  
THERAPION No. 57  
THERAPION No. 58  
THERAPION No. 59  
THERAPION No. 60  
THERAPION No. 61  
THERAPION No. 62  
THERAPION No. 63  
THERAPION No. 64  
THERAPION No. 65  
THERAPION No. 66  
THERAPION No. 67  
THERAPION No. 68  
THERAPION No. 69  
THERAPION No. 70  
THERAPION No. 71  
THERAPION No. 72  
THERAPION No. 73  
THERAPION No. 74  
THERAPION No. 75  
THERAPION No. 76  
THERAPION No. 77  
THERAPION No. 78  
THERAPION No. 79  
THERAPION No. 80  
THERAPION No. 81  
THERAPION No. 82  
THERAPION No. 83  
THERAPION No. 84  
THERAPION No. 85  
THERAPION No. 86  
THERAPION No. 87  
THERAPION No. 88  
THERAPION No. 89  
THERAPION No. 90  
THERAPION No. 91  
THERAPION No. 92  
THERAPION No. 93  
THERAPION No. 94  
THERAPION No. 95  
THERAPION No. 96  
THERAPION No. 97  
THERAPION No. 98  
THERAPION No. 99  
THERAPION No. 100VISITORS TO CANTON  
Should Peruse  
"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON  
BY THE PEARL RIVER."

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.

With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

PRICE \$1.75

On Sale at—

Hongkong: "Daily Press" Office,  
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.  
Messrs. BROWN & CO.  
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.THE GENUINE ALL-BRITISH POLISH  
NUBIAN  
LIQUID WATERPROOF  
BLACKINGSelf-Polishing,  
No Rubbing Required.  
Also in Brown for boots, shoes, etc.  
Applied with sponge attached to the cork. Given an instantaneous brilliant  
and elastic polish which lasts a week or dry weather. May also be  
used on all polished surfaces. Does not injure leather nor soil the most  
delicate clothing. NUBIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., 1, LITTLE ST., LONDON, E.C.4, ENGLAND.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT  
9.15 p.m.—Chorus at Kowloon,  
opposite the Railway Station.  
TO-MORROW  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Household  
Furniture at No. 44, Lyndhurst Street, by  
Mr. Geo. P. Lamont.  
9 p.m.—Concert by Paul Dufault at the  
Theatre Royal.  
8.30 p.m.—Lecture by Mr. Villiers at the  
Peak Club.  
Friday, 6th April—General Holiday.  
Saturday, 7th April—  
10.30 a.m.—Open Risa Championship Meet-  
ing.  
9 p.m.—Concert by Paul Dufault at the  
Theatre Royal.  
Monday, 9th April—  
Easter Monday—General Holiday.  
Monday, 23rd April—  
St. George's Day.

## "ASAHI BEER."

DAI NIPPON  
BREWERY CO., TOKYO.  
SOLE AGENTS:  
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,  
TEL. No. 230 or 155.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

F. M. 10th April

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong Mean Time	Height ft.	Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong Mean Time	Height ft.
Wed.	4	8 11 4	1.21	1	7	8 11 4	1.21
Thurs.	5	8 0 5	1.22	2	8	8 0 5	1.22
Fri.	6	8 19 5	2.20	3	9	8 19 5	2.20
Satur.	7	8 32 5	2.17	4	10	8 32 5	2.17
Sun.	8	9 10 5	3.16	5	11	9 10 5	3.16
Mon.	9	9 14 5	3.45	6	12	9 14 5	3.45
Tues.	10	10 0 5	4.37	7	1	10 0 5	4.37
Wed.	11	10 20 5	5.32	8	2	10 20 5	5.32

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 3rd at 11.50—Pressure has in-  
creased quickly over northern Japan; it has  
decreased considerably over southern Japan,  
moderately over N. China and Manchuria, and  
slightly elsewhere. The anti-cyclone has passed  
into the Pacific, and another weak anti-  
cyclone is situated to the west of Hainan.  
Depressions are indicated over S. Manchuria  
and the Gulf of Petchili.

Moderate northerly winds may be expected  
over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at  
10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st  
January, 3.49 inches, against an average of  
6.49 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon  
to-day is as follows—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong to Gap Road	Northerly winds moderate; sea calm.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Amoy	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL  
REGISTER.

23d APRIL, A.M.

Station	Bar	Therm	Humid	Wind	Wave
Vladivostok	30.74	34	—	0	dh
Nemuro	30.02	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	29.97	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	29.91	—	—	—	—
Kobe	29.97	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	29.92	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	29.90	—	—	—	—
Oshima	29.81	—	—	—	—
Naha	29.98	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	29.93	—	—	—	—
Bonin Is.	30.01	—	—	—	—
Choshi	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	29.74	40	—	—	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.95	46	10	SE	2
Gutzlaff	29.93	50	10	SE	2
Sharp Peak	29.98	58	90	W	0
Amoy	29.99	50	80	W	0
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—
Taihu	29.94	65	84	W	0
Taihu	29.98	64	—	—	—
Taiwan	29.91	61	—	—	—
Koshan	29.99	64	—	—	—
Pescadore	29.95	66	—	—	—
Canton	29.94	65	84	W	1
Hongkong	29.94	65	84	W	3
Gap Road	29.96	—	—	—	—
Macao	29.95	65	80	NW	2
Wuchow	—	—	—	—	—
Hohow	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	—	—	—	—	—
Phuon	29.04	61	98	NW	1
Turane	29.96	—	—	—	—
Capit. James	29.97	77	56	SE	2
Apurri	29.95	72	56	SE	2
Dagupan	29.97	77	56	SE	2
Manila	29.97	77	56	SE	2
Lega	29.91	70	90	W	0
Tacloban	29.91	70	90	W	0
Iloilo	29.91	70	90	W	0
Surga	29.91	70	90	W	0
Labuan	29.91	70	90	W	0

## T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Director

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahr-  
heit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths  
and hundredths.  
2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees  
Fahrheit.  
3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the  
humidity of air saturated with moisture being  
100.  
4. Direction of Wind, to two points.  
5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort's Scale.  
6. State of Sky, in brief, as detached  
cloud, drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hazy, light  
rain, snow, sleet, passing showers, equal  
rain, snow, sleet, visibility, w. day, (w. day).  
7. Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL  
REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 3d.

Baromet	Therm	Humid	Wind	Force	Weather
29.94	73	84	SE	3	—
29.94	73	84	SE	3	—
29.94	73	84	SE	3	—
29.94	73	84	SE	3	—
29.94	73	84	SE	3	—
29.94	73	84	SE	3	—
29.94	73	84	SE	3	—
29.94	73	84	SE	3	—
29.94	73	84	SE	3	—
29.94	73	84	SE	3	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 2nd 74

Lowest open-air Temperature on 2nd 62

## COUNT ZEPPELIN.

## STORY OF HIS LIFE AND WORK.

The death of Count Zeppelin, an-  
nounced in a despatch comes too late for  
his fame. A year ago the death of the  
inventor of Zeppelin airships would have  
been received in Germany as something like  
the nature of a calamity. Since then the  
value of the Zeppelin as an instru-  
ment of war has declined steadily in Ger-  
many, where the estimate which the  
Allies placed on it from the beginning is  
now being reluctantly accepted. The  
death of the inventor will probably prove  
the final blow to any hopes that may  
still be retained of the destruction of  
London by this means.

Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin was  
born at Constance 79 years ago, the son  
of a Wurtemberg Court official, and  
began his career in the army. At the age  
of 25, as a lieutenant of cavalry, he was  
attached to the union army in the  
American Civil war, and is said to have  
had some narrow escapes of falling into  
the hands of the Confederates, owing to  
his eagerness to see and even take part  
in the battles. It was his service with  
the United States Army which gave  
Count Zeppelin the first chance to gratify  
his inborn longing for aeronautics. His  
initial ascent was made in a captive  
balloon sent up by the Federal corps to  
which he was attached for the purpose  
of spying upon the Confederate lines  
beyond the Alleghenies. He showed his  
enthusiasm and received permission to  
make regular ascents.

Count Zeppelin returned to Germany  
just in time for another war—the Prussian  
campaign of 1866 against Austria. He  
went through that short, sharp and  
decisive struggle from start to finish.  
But it was not until the war against  
France that his name became prominent.  
On 24th July, 1870, a few hours after the  
declaration of war, Count Zeppelin, with  
four other young officers and seven horse-  
men, was detached to make a reconnais-  
sance dash into French territory, which had  
not yet been invaded by German soldiers.  
Zeppelin led his little column boldly into  
the enemy's country. The news of the  
invasion spread like wildfire through the  
region in which French troops were massing  
to meet the German army. Orders were  
given to the German raiders to be  
killed if they were caught. Zeppelin's  
horse was wounded by a lance, and he  
"tumbled" him while both were riding at  
full speed. Zeppelin cut his antagonist  
down with a sabre, and leaving him or-  
fenceless, jumped on his assailant's horse  
and made off. Through Wiesbaden,  
Worms, and a dozen other towns and  
hamlets the little German column flew.  
At Reichshausen a squadron of chasseur  
barred the way. Lieutenant Zeppelin was  
shot down—the first German to fall in the  
great campaign. Then two other officers  
and seven of Zeppelin's dragoons were  
surrounded and compelled to surrender.  
Only Zeppelin himself escaped—again  
with the aid of a captured French mount.  
Count Zeppelin emerged from the  
Franco-German campaign as a Colonel,  
and advanced by successive stages to com-  
mander-in-chief of a brigade. Later, he com-  
manded a fortress, represented Wurtem-  
berg in the Federal Council at Berlin,  
and in 1891 attained the rank of a general  
of cavalry, with which he retired.

Count Zeppelin, long a theoretical  
student of the science of airship,  
began to devote himself actively to its  
pursuit in 1892. Though no longer  
young, he proceeded to equip himself  
with practical knowledge by a course of  
apprenticeship in aeronautics, mechanics,  
electricity, sailing, and meteorology.  
Peering sagaciously into the distant fu-  
ture, he described his aims at that time  
in these terms:  
"I intend to build a vessel which will  
be able to travel to places which cannot  
be approached—or only with great dif-  
ficulty—by other means of transport; to  
undiscovered coasts or interiors; in a  
straight line across land and water where  
ships are to be sought for; from one fleet  
station or army to another carrying per-  
sons or dispatches; for observations of  
the movements of hostile fleets or armies,  
not for active participation in the opera-  
tions of actual warfare. My dirigible  
balloon must be able to travel several  
days without renewing provisions, gas or  
fuel. It must travel quickly enough to  
reach a certain goal in a given number  
of hours, days, and must possess suf-  
ficient rigidity and non-inflammability  
to ascend, travel and descend under ordi-  
nary conditions."

This was impossible, in the estimation  
of the military and scientific experts,  
but the Count kept on plodding away,  
mindless alike of ridicule and indiffer-  
ence. His fortune and his family's  
gradually vanished. He built, destroyed,  
and re-constructed an acre of models  
and actual ships, which seemed all right  
in theory but would not fly. Then his  
credit, even with admirers and long-time  
hackers, ceased. The Government's aero-  
nautical experts turned him the cold  
shoulder. He issued vain appeals through  
the newspapers, assuring the nation he  
knew he was on the right track. By  
hook and crook, he finally contrived to  
scrape together enough money to build  
Zeppelin III, and with it in the summer  
and autumn of 1907 he made six suc-  
cessful flights mainly over Lake Constance.  
For the early Zeppelins could only alight  
in the water. The last flight was a sen-  
sational, epoch-making trip of nearly  
eight hours, in which over 200 miles were  
covered.

The anti-Zeppelin party now subsided.  
The Government, convinced at length  
that Zeppelin had a future, agreed to  
purchase No. 3, and grant Count Zeppelin  
an additional £25,000 for further experi-  
ments. The Reichstag passed a law per-  
mitting the Count to conduct a national  
lottery for the raising of still further ex-  
perimental moneys. Then began a fresh  
period of boats with fate, in which  
Zeppelin was doomed to be worsted time  
without number. His crowning disaster  
came in August, 1908, when the great  
Zeppelin IV, en route to Lake Constance  
(Continued at foot of next column.)

## H.M.S. "WHATNEXT"?

DEBT TO THE FISHING AND  
MERCHANT FLEET.OFFICERS SHED GERMAN  
DECORATIONS.

In the piping times of peace—and, in-  
deed, for the first five months of war—  
it was possible to buy for the modest sum  
of one-and-sixpence in the Monthly Navy  
List details of H.M. ships of war, of their  
armaments and stations, and of the offi-  
cers employed in them. Since January,  
1915, these particulars have not been pub-  
lished.

A list of naval officers is published, but  
the only list of vessels given is of those  
that have been taken from private owner-  
ship into the naval service of humanity.  
This is necessary under international law  
for the information of the enemy, so that  
there may be no excuse for treating any  
ship or officer of the Royal Navy as a  
pirate.

## FROM "LAURENTIE" TO "LIZZIE."

So we have "List of Merchant Vessels,"  
Commissioned as H.M. Ships, and Auxili-  
ary Craft. All one sees are the names  
—but there are no fewer than 2,574 of  
them, and they range from vessels one can  
recognize, like the *Laurentie*, the *Albatross*,  
the *Otranto*, down to craft of whose  
characteristics most people will be  
able to make a very fair guess. Among  
these we may mention such usually  
named craft—unusually that is, for His  
Majesty's ships—as *Sweet Peg*, *Joe Cham-  
berlain*, *John* and *Sarah Miles*, *The  
Tetrarch*, and the reminiscent *Q.E.F.*

There is a *Lloyd George* among them,  
and her immediate neighbours on one side  
are the *Lizzie Melling*, *Lizzie Hut*, *Lizzie  
Fleet*, *Lizzie Brown*, and plain *Lizzie*.  
The aristocracy is well served, the repre-  
sentatives of the Upper House ranging  
from *Lord Fisher* to *Lord Charles Berke-  
ford*, and from *Lord Grey* to *Lord North-  
cliffe*. Londoners will recognize as once  
such familiar friends as the *Clacton Belle*  
and the *Southend Belle*, but it is a little  
disconcerting that there should be among  
His Majesty's ships a *Jaboo II*, a *Peri-  
vian*, a *Whapping*, and a *Young Archie*.  
H.M.S. *What Next* may well excite curi-  
osity among the naval historians of the 25th  
century, who may also be puzzled by the  
occurrence of such names as *Our Girls*,  
*Three Welcomes*, and *Protect Me*, among  
the fleet that helped to win the war.

## SCOT'S SKIPPERS IN THE NAVY.

Most of these vessels are, of course,  
trawlers and drifters, named according to  
their owners' fancies. As for the owners  
themselves, the Navy List is not altogether  
silent on that score. Sir John Jellicoe  
said the other day that nearly 2,500 skip-  
pers had joined the Royal Naval Reserve  
for mine-sweeping, anti-submarine, and  
general patrol work. The actual number  
shown in the January Navy List is 2,222,  
which includes a large proportion of men  
who own their own craft. Not the least  
striking thing about these skippers is the  
number of more or less obvious Scotsmen  
among them. There are 12 Campbells, 14  
Reids, 16 Bruces, 16 Duthies, 17 Stewarts,  
17 Cowles, 18 Murrays, 26 Maits, and  
no fewer than 47 Buchans, and among the  
Buchans there are 3 Alexanders and 3  
Andrews. The great family of the Smiths  
are hopelessly out of it with  
a total of 11 between them.

Here is one particularly noteworthy  
fact. Down to the previous (October)  
issue of the Navy List all officers who  
were German decorations were duly  
listed as possessing them. In January  
1917—after 28 months of war—Prussian  
decorations are not included. Sir John  
Jellicoe drops his "Red Eagle, 2nd Class,  
With Swords," and among others are  
Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, Rear-Ad-  
miral of the United Kingdom (Royal  
Crown) Admiral of the Fleet the Right  
Hon. Sir E. H. Seymour, O.M. (Grand  
Cross of the Red Eagle, With Swords), and  
Captain E. G. Lowther-Crofton. It is  
strange that there should still be well over  
a hundred officers who retain the honours  
bestowed upon them by Turkey—*Japan*  
*Chimble*.

aeros country from the north, was  
worked on the plains of Echterdingen,  
in Wurtemberg, Germany, now passionately  
grouched to the limitless significance of  
Zeppelins, grieved over Echterdingen as  
if some great national catastrophe had  
torn the nation's heart-strings. An amar-  
ing exhibition of public generosity was  
the result. Within six weeks the Fag-  
erland placed a fund of £300,000 at Count  
Zeppelin's disposal in order that he might  
be freed for all time of the financial  
nightmare which had dogged his career  
without compensation for many years. The  
Zeppelin "dockyard" at Friedrich-  
shafen, on Lake Constance, sprang into  
being. In the spring of 1909, Zeppelin  
built the second of a new type, established  
a new record by a continuous thirty-eight  
hour journey from Friedrichshafen to  
Saxony and back again to Wurtemberg—  
a circuit of roundly 1,000 miles.

From that time to the beginning of the  
war the Count continued his labours  
with varying success. Although actively  
supported by his Government and by the  
people, he never succeeded in convincing  
the other great Powers as to the value of  
his invention—an estimate which has been  
fully borne out by the Zeppelin record  
during the war. Whether there is any  
truth in the sensational reports that  
were circulated in 1913 as to the night-  
flights of Zeppelins over England may  
some day be cleared up, but the flight  
if they really took place, while proving  
the ability of the Zeppelins to reach Eng-  
land, by no means proved their power to  
do any military damage. It was left for  
the actual war raids to show that, how-  
ever effective against women and child-  
ren, bomb-dropping from Zeppelins was  
so much a matter of chance that it  
could hardly be considered as a  
fare at all. As an exhibition of fright-  
fulness, also, the raids proved a failure,  
as all but Germans knew would be the  
case.

Whether the Zeppelin has any future  
before it in peace-time remains to be seen.  
As present it seems too delicate and  
cumbersome a machine ever to reach a high  
degree of practical utility.

## THE EXPULSION OF THE TURK

## LORD BRYCE'S VIEWS.

The demand for the expulsion of the  
Turk from Europe, included among the  
terms in the Allied Note in reply to Presi-  
dent Wilson, is justified by Lord Bryce  
in his views on that phase of the Entente  
reply. This is the first time the former  
Ambassador to the United States has en-  
tered the peace discussion, although he has  
been carefully considering President Wil-  
son's moves and the responses made to  
them.

## Concerning Turkey, however, Lord

Bryce's views were formulated before the  
Peace Notes were exchanged.  
"No one who has studied the history of the  
Near East for the last five centuries,"  
says Lord Bryce, "will be surprised that  
the Allied Powers have declared their pur-  
pose to put an end to the rule of the Turk  
in Europe, and still less will he be discant-  
ing from the determination to deliver the  
Christian population of what is called the  
Turkish Empire, whether in Asia or in  
Europe, from the Government which dur-  
ing these five centuries has done nothing  
but oppress them."

## CHANGES LONG OVERDUE.

"These changes are, indeed, long over-  
due. They ought to have come more than  
a century ago, because it had then already  
become manifest that the Turk was hope-  
lessly unfit to govern, with any approach  
to justice, subject races of different re-  
ligions."

## The Turk has never been of any use

for any purpose except fighting. He can-  
not administer, though in his earlier days  
he had the sense



# crisis it must be Bovril

*BRITISH TO THE  
BACKBONE* •







**INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.**

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
Managing Agents.

**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**

(ELLERMAN & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
General Agents.

**C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 5th Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 5th Apr. 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	"BUNGKANG"	On 6th Apr. 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINGCHOW"	On 8th Apr. 11 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 9th Apr. Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample staterooms on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAHS and CARGO, S.S. "YAHUI," "CHENAN," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

**SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.**

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 13th Apr. at 11 A.M.
"HATAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	WED' DAY, 11th Apr. at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW.

"HATAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	SATURDAY, 7th Apr. at 4 P.M.
---------	---------------------	------------------------------

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.****APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SARSOON & CO., LTD.  
Agents.

**P. & O. S. N. CO.****ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON.**

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, & C.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	from	from	1917	1917
COLOMBO	from	from	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

ES

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

**INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS**

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON.**

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO

AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave SINGAPORE	Leave PORT SAID	Leave London
	about	about	about	about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

**WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.**

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA, BAY CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via AWA MARU (TUESDAY, 1st May, at Noon.)  
Capt. Hayashi 12,500

via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE  
YOKOHAMA MARU (WED' DAY, 9th Apr. at 4 P.M.)  
Capt. Terada 12,500

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE  
RANGOON MARU (THURSDAY, 19th Apr.)  
Capt. Kobayashi 8,000

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA  
AKI MARU (FRIDAY, 13th Apr. at 10 A.M.)  
Capt. Yoshikawa 12,500

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA  
KAGA MARU (THURSDAY, 12th Apr. at 11 A.M.)  
Capt. Kamekura 12,500

YOKOHAMA  
JINSEN MARU (FRIDAY, 13th Apr.)  
Capt. T. Kishida 8,000

YOKOHAMA  
KATORI MARU (SATURDAY, 28th Apr. at 11 A.M.)  
Capt. Kori 11,000

**EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.**

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.  
Wireless Telegraphy.  
For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 232 and 233

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.****SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
FERSIA MARU	9,400 — 14 knots	MON., 16th April
KORRA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 28th April
SIBERIA MARU	14,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 12th May
TENYO MARU	28,000 — 21 knots	WED., 23rd May
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES., 6th June
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 19th June

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).  
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$259 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.  
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.  
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Pacific Railway.  
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

**SOUTH AMERICA LINE.**

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIACA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.  
TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—  
T. DAIGO, Agent,  
King's Building, 67  
Telephone 291.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI  
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of Call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA, ...  
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.  
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.  
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,  
Queen's Building,  
Telephone 740.

**O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.  
(TRANS PACIFIC).

"HAWAII MARU" ... THURSDAY, 12th Apr. at 5 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Aiping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.  
"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 6th Apr. at Noon.  
"YOSHIN MARU" ... TUESDAY, 10th Apr. at 8 A.M.  
"BOSEHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 12th Apr. at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

**THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.  
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.  
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are on board.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.



